

For EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,797. 號七十九百七千五萬一第 日一十月一十年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1908. 五拜禮 號四月二十年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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CRACKERS**
OF THE FINEST QUALITY IN
GREAT VARIETY.
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR TABLE
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LIMITED,**
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a82]

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AT \$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a1375-1]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory.
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a943]

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DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.
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M. MAILLE, [a943]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374]

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Maps. Large Scale... \$9.00
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SKETCH, &c.

The Law of the Land, by White.
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A Set of Six, by Conrad.
The Diva's Ruby, by Marion
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Hope.
The Ghost Kings, by Rider Haggard.
[a31]

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**WATKINS' "EMULSION A"
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THE FIRST SANITARY LIQUID SOAP.

SANATIZE HAS BEEN FOUND AN ABSOLUTE AND SAFE PRE-
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REPORTS FROM INFECTED AREAS PRONOUNCE IT A GODSEND.
THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MEDICAL OFFICERS STRONGLY
ADVOCATE THE USE OF SUCH A CLEANSING MEDIUM, WHICH NOT
ONLY DISINFECTS AND PURIFIES EVERYTHING IT COMES IN CONTACT
WITH, BUT EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS MOSQUITO LARVE & RAT FLEAS.

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WATKINS LIMITED.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
TELEPHONE No. 708
Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [a318]

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THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
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[a46]

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BOOTS AND SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT LEATHER.

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. [a32]



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OLD TOM GIN**
IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

SOLE AGENTS:

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Hongkong, 5th November, 1908.

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Shipments made direct from our Saws to the Consumer in South China.

THOS. W. KYDD, Oriental Representative,
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Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [a1565]

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To His Majesty
The King.
By Royal
Appointment.

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Established 1742.
Quality
the Secret of
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\$15 PER DOZ.

NOTE—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
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AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. 1566

**THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 28

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1907
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I. Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 114

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1261

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1327

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CAMERAS

OF LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE STYLE.

Inspection cordially invited.

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Photographic Goods of every Description

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SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5. 87 and

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and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

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**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 535

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BOVRIL

do not take a cheap imitation.
BOVRIL is all beef and is a
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food.

Always have BOVRIL handy.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 500 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.
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Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1475]

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APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND

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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water

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putting green and fine stabling for horses.
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STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis

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Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.

Five View of the Harbour. Reduced Terms

for the Summer Months. Telephone No. 690.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a40]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS.

"CLAREMONT"

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. [1326]

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TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.

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Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort

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For Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a1268]

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Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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MACAO.

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.

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SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given

to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

[a1623]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH

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THE Hotel is under European manage-

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY, imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

In Fancy Boxes:
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and Others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1908.

We reproduce to-day the somewhat lengthy correspondence which has passed between His Honour the Chief Justice and His Excellency the Governor occasioned by some remarks in His Excellency's speech on the Budget, referring to the present constitution of the Appeal Court of the Colony. By two of the papers His Excellency was reported as having said that "the existing Appeal Court must necessarily be a farce." His Excellency explains that this does not fully represent what he said on the subject, but in the opinion of the Chief Justice His Excellency's own version of his remarks makes very little difference in the general effect. The Chief Justice admits, as indeed every one must, that the constitution of the Appeal Court is "extraordinary in so wealthy a Colony as Hongkong"; and says it may also be conceded that it is anomalous, and that it deserves the strongest hostile criticism. "But that," says His Honour, "is a very different thing from saying that it is a farce—for this implies that the Chief Justice is obstinately tenacious of his own opinions, and that he will never change them whatever new arguments may be advanced on the appeal." The insistence of the Chief Justice on the publication of this correspondence is, we think, to be regretted; for it will certainly have the unfortunate effect of reviving in the public mind that half-forgotten incident of a few months ago when the Chief Justice considered that the integrity of the Court had

been attacked by one of the leading members of the local Bar. So far as His Excellency the Governor is concerned, no one, we can safely say, would dream of ascribing to him the malevolent intention of attributing to the Chief Justice any conduct not in consonance with the high and cherished traditions of the British Bench. When it is conceded that the constitution of the Appeal Court is extraordinary, anomalous and deserving of the strongest hostile criticism, and when it is further admitted by the Chief Justice that it has not happened up to the present that he has had occasion to reverse a judgment he has given, it seems to us that the position is more than merely anomalous, and notwithstanding all that His Honour the Chief Justice has to say on the subject, the public mind will not easily be diverted of the idea that there is something ludicrous in an appeal from CÆSAR to CÆSAR. It does not necessarily follow that the honesty and good faith of the Judge whose decision is in question is thereby impugned. Though a Judge is always very properly assumed to have the honesty necessary to reverse his own decision if, on further argument, it is shown to be wrong, it is admitted by the Chief Justice that he has not had occasion to reverse a judgment he has given. We can, however, recall instances of His Honour's judgments being upheld merely by his own casting vote, and in one or two cases, at least, reversed when taken on appeal to the Privy Council. These facts go, rightly or wrongly, to create the very impression the Judge is so anxious to remove. The alteration in the constitution of the Appeal Court, announced in the recent speech of His Excellency the Governor, better meets the public notion of the fitness of things. However open-minded, however honest, a Judge may be, must it not be with a sense akin to hopelessness that a case is carried to the Appeal Court as at present constituted against a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, since His Honour has not been known to reverse on appeal a judgment he has given in the Court of Original Jurisdiction? The Chief Justice admits in the correspondence that he knows the idea was—and we may add still is—current in the Colony that "appeal is a farce" here, but the complaint is against the system, and is certainly not intended to reflect on those who administer it. The public are more or less familiar with the patient, laborious and conscientious work of the Judges in the Appeal Court; they know at least, that there is nothing of the farcical about that, and the public, we are sure, are perfectly satisfied as to the absolute sincerity of the learned judges concerned, but when once a judge has delivered a judgment which has been at the utmost pains to prepare, it does strike the public as farcical to look to that same judge to quash his own judgment. In short the whole position is as Mr. JUSTICE WISE tersely put it—"As at present constituted 'the Appeal Court consists of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge, from one of whom the appeal necessarily lies, and the Chief Justice has a casting vote. The result is that anyone who has 'the money' will appeal against the decision of the 'Puisne Judge (in consequence of the 'casting vote) but that no one will appeal against a decision of the Chief Justice unless he intends to carry the case to the 'Privy Council.' Nine men out of ten would, we venture to think, regard that position of affairs not merely as anomalous, but also as somewhat farcical.

AS MUCH as we draw attention a fortnight ago to the necessity for some public statement being made of the reasons which governed the Attorney-General in not filing an indictment for manslaughter at the last Sessions in the Portland Street Building Collapse case, we welcome the statement made by the Attorney-General in the Legislative Council yesterday in reply to the question put to him by the Hon. Dr. HO KAY. We can, however, scarcely consider the answer as in the highest degree satisfactory. It is too vague. Where, for instance, was this expert evidence obtained as to building construction? Did the Prosecution go beyond the Public Works Department for it? There are, we believe, at least half-a-dozen experts in building construction in the Public Works Department, and we are left to wonder why this important information to which the Attorney-General refers was not tendered at the Coroner's inquest, and so have saved the Jury from returning the verdict they did against the architect? If it should happen to be the case that this important expert evidence as to the construction of buildings was obtained from sources outside the Department, what are the public to think of the competency of the Government experts? These are a few of the questions which occur to us. However, we can congratulate Mr. BRIAN on the Attorney-

General's announcement that the evidence did not establish such a degree of negligence as could justify a prosecution for manslaughter, and that in his opinion no jury could possibly have convicted having regard to it.

The German Mail of the 4th November was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

The s.s. *Chipsheing* from Tientsin yesterday landed 100 mules for the use of the Military Authorities.

The s.s. *Lightning*, which arrived from India yesterday, brought about 100 dollars for the Rajputa, and 129 deportees from Singapore.

We learn from *The Times* arriving by yesterday's mail that Miss Mary Augusta Grace Master, elder daughter of Mr. Godfrey Chester Master, late of Hongkong was to be married on the 25th ult. at the parish church, Thornbury Gloucestershire, to Lieutenant the Hon. Arthur Stopford, R.N., second son of Viscount Stopford and grandson of the Earl of Courtown.

Lady Piggott, wife of the Chief Justice, returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Kamo-Maru* after a long absence at Home. The Hon. Captain Basil R. H. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor were passengers by the same steamer. Other passengers included Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary of the Sanitary Board, and Mr. A. G. Gordon. Mrs. Gordon is remaining at home for another twelve months.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistrate's yesterday the Chinese wife of Bola Sing, a Kowloon City herdsman, was charged with administering poison to her husband, and the case was remanded. The herdsman was in such a critical condition that it was considered necessary to take his dying deposition, and just after the case was adjourned news was received of his death. The Chinese woman will therefore probably be indicted on a charge of murder.

Notwithstanding the many exposures of the famous Chinese bank note trick, there are still a number of gullible people in Hongkong who fall victims to the wiles of the "confidence man." On Wednesday a widow was accosted by two men in Staunton Street, who asked her to be kind enough to take a roll of notes to a money changer for her. She agreed, leaving with them jewellery to the value of \$31 as security. On opening the parcel supposed to contain bank notes at the money changer's she found nothing therein—but paper, and on returning to recover her jewellery, found that the confidence men had departed.

The first meeting of creditors was held in London a month ago under the bankruptcy of Mr. Gilbert Delahay Jennings, who lately traded as an East India merchant, under the style of G. D. Jennings and Co., at 23, Gracechurch Street, E.C. Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, who presided, said that the bankrupt had been examined, and had stated that he began business in 1878, with a capital of less than £500. He had also been a partner in a firm carrying on business in Tientsin, which he joined in 1902, and into which he brought about £20,000 capital. In February last a company was registered to take over the business of G. D. Jennings and Co., but creditors subsequently pressed the bankrupt, and a receiving order was made against him. He attributed his failure to losses incurred in China, owing to the financial crisis in New York and Tientsin; bad trade during the last three years; and bad debts incurred in India and Singapore. The unsecured liabilities of the bankrupt were estimated at £22,000, and the assets between £17,000 and £18,000. No offer of composition was before the meeting, and the creditors appointed Mr. C. Comins, chartered accountant, as trustee in the bankruptcy.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOYCOTT.

AN UNEASY FEELING IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES. Considerable apprehension has existed in the Colony during the past few days following upon certain drastic measures taken by the Government in connection with the suppression of the boycott of Japanese goods. Many persons, including prominent merchants and newspaper editors, have been deported. We are given to understand that this has aroused a good deal of public resentment and we were informed last night that the Metal Guild and the Piece Goods Guild had suspended business in the Colony by way of protesting against the Government's action in deporting men without trial.

Long telegrams, we understand, were sent to London on the subject yesterday with a view to the position being represented to the Imperial Government, the cost of these telegrams being defrayed by subscription among the Chinese.

In foreign as well as in Chinese business circles a very uneasy feeling prevails. Some of the men who have been deported have considerable financial obligations in the Colony, and the proximity of China New Year makes a disturbance of trade at the present time specially unfortunate. Representations have, we believe, been made to the Government on the subject.

The action of Mr. Ng Hin Tin, the editor of the *Shing Po*, in refusing to leave the Colony when served with a notice to do so and who decided to test the validity of the proceedings, roused no little interest. Yesterday however, he was liberated and the *habeas corpus* proceedings will be abandoned.

"A COUNTRY GIRL."

The second performance of "A Country Girl" attracted a large house last night, and unstinted applause was bestowed on the clever work of the amateurs; in fact the encores might in some instances have been profitably withheld. As it was, the performance was unduly lengthened. The programmes presented to the audience were perfumed by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, December 1st.

There have been two days of riotous anti-Austrian, pro-Serbian demonstrations by the Czechs in Prague during which the gendarmes charged with sword and bayonet and a hundred rioters and many gendarmes were injured.

A Hungarian steamer arrived at Constantinople yesterday and was unable to discharge owing to the boycott.

THE HEALTH OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

LONDON, December 1st.

His Holiness the Pope, who has been suffering from a cold for a fortnight is worse, and some anxiety is felt.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, December 1st.

The American fleet has left Manila for Colombo.

THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, December 1st.

Mr. Elihu Root and Mr. Takahira have signed the Japan-American Agreement.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO TOKYO.

LONDON, December 1st.

The semi-official paper "Freunden Blatt" announces that Baron Coll of the Foreign Office succeeds Ambassador Ambro d'Adamez, resigning on account of ill health.

SIR ROBERT HART ON CHINA.

LONDON, December 1st.

Sir Robert Hart replying to an address of welcome at Lisburn, said he predicted a wonderful future for China; he praised the reasonableness of the Chinese who hated soldiering and fighting because it was unreasonable. In a century or two China would become as great as a Continental power like Germany, and would then side with any power attacked against the country making war.

FOREIGN INSURANCE BUSINESS OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.

The Local Authorities (our Canton correspondent writes) have received news from Peking that a censor has memorialized the Throne praying the Wai-wu-pu to discuss the subject of restricting all foreign fire and marine insurance companies to Foreign Concessions and Treaty Ports only, prohibiting them to accept risks beyond the Treaty ports, so as to avoid international disputes. The memorial also begs the Throne to prohibit all Foreign Life Insurance Companies interfering with litigation concerning Chinese subjects who are holders of life insurance policies in foreign companies.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE COMPETITION.

The R.A.M.C. Football Club v. Lusitano Recreation Club will meet on Saturday the 5th inst. at the Military ground, Happy Valley. Kick-off at 4 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the L.R.C.—Goal D. A. Soares, Back J. F. Castro, L. G. Cordeiro, Halves Frank Soares, P. da Rosa, J. M. Britto, Forwards F. H. Hyndman, A. O. Barradas, A. Ribeiro, V. Azevedo, H. A. Hyndman.

CRICKET.

There will be a Cricket match between the Moslem Cricket Club and the Lusitano Recreation Club on Sunday the 6th inst. at 2 p.m. sharp, at the former Club's ground. The following will represent L. R. C.—A. Ribeiro, F. V. Britto, A. G. Britto, C. Lopes, J. C. F. Ribeiro, I. Corveth, P. da Rosa, L. G. Cordeiro, F. H. Hyndman, P. A. Yvanovich, C. A. Rodrigues.

THE PREVENTION OF SEA SICKNESS.

Some further trials which have been made with Dr. Schlick's gyroscopic apparatus seem to give promise, remarks a London contemporary, that sea sickness may one day become a thing of the past. The first apparatus of the kind actually made in England has been constructed by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson (Limited), and has been fitted and tried in the steamer *Lochiel*, belonging to Messrs. David McBrayne (Limited), which runs between Oban and other ports on the West Coast of Scotland. During the weather which obtained the *Lochiel* rolled to an angle of 16 deg. on either side, or a total angle of roll of 32 deg. When the apparatus was put into action the rolling decreased to a total angle of roll of from two to four degrees. In other words, the vessel became, to all intents and purposes, a perfectly steady ship. The gyro-cop is driven electrically, and requires but little attention. The design has been simplified, and the machine takes up very little space.

Previously to these experiments with the *Lochiel*, Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson had tried Dr. Schlick's apparatus on an experimental vessel 116 ft. long. The *Lochiel* is a steamer of somewhat greater size, with a length of 140 ft. The trials with the Scottish boat are declared to have entirely confirmed the high expectations which had been raised. They suggest, indeed, that in the near future the gyro-cop will be deemed an essential part of the equipment of passenger boats, especially those of moderate size engaged in short voyages.

S.S. "FATSHAN" AFFAIR.

RESUMED INQUIRY.

The inquiry into the death of a Chinaman alleged to have been killed by a Portuguese watchman, named C. Noronha, was resumed at the British Consulate on Tuesday afternoon. Two witnesses were examined—a Chinese dentist of Hongkong named Fung Cheuk Shan, and a member of the Chinese Ambulance Society, named Hui Ching Po.

The dentist was a passenger on the *Fatshan* and all he knew of the matter was by hearsay. Hui Ching Po deposed to having examined the body of the deceased and having found several marks of violence.

Questioned by H. B. M. Consul-General as to his qualification for giving evidence as to the nature of the alleged injuries, witness said that he had been employed as an apprentice in a chemist's shop in Fatsan for one year and afterwards joined the Canton Ambulance Society.

His evidence was rejected as also was that of the dentist.

The Consul-General said no evidence would be accepted except from qualified Chinese practitioners with proper diplomas. Addressing the Chinese reporters (of whom there were about a dozen present) the Consul deprecated comments being made in the papers while the case was *sub-judice*. He was aware that the accused had already been prejudged by some of the local papers and such a practice, he said, was decidedly unfair.

Dr. Davenport, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), who said he had been 5 years and 11 months in Canton, gave evidence. He said:—I found no evidence of any broken bones or any other external sign of injury. There was no discharge from the nose or from the ear, the pupils were moderately contracted and equal. The spleen was apparently large. My conclusion is from review of these facts that the deceased had been suffering from fever and that he was probably seriously ill when he went on board the steamer at Hongkong. At about 1.30, at the request of the Chinese authorities I again went on board the *Fatshan* and examined the body. I came to the same conclusion and I was more convinced. The second examination confirmed the first. There were some marks on the forehead of a brown colour such as frequently are seen on the Chinese, caused by counter irritants such as the burns, frequently applied by Chinese in cases of fever and headache. When I saw the body it was in the condition of *rigor-mortis*. The brown marks on the forehead were not recent marks; by recent I mean a few hours old. There were no external marks of violence at all. But on the back, on the left side of the scapula, there was a *post-mortem* stain or discoloration. That it was not the mark of an injury was proved by the fact that there was no discoloration on those parts of the body which were in contact with any other object. The deceased was not well nourished. His body was pale; the pupils were moderately contracted. I could not say positively that he was an opium smoker. I can give no accurate opinion as to the exact time the man died. His body was still warm when I saw it, but he might have been dead even as much as 20 hours. I examined the body at about 10.30 a.m.

Captain C. V. Lloyd said: I am master of the *Fatshan*. I was on the upper deck at about quarter to 12, when it was reported to me that a Chinese passenger had died on the lower deck. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, I was informed that the Chinese passengers were creating a disturbance. I went down to the lower deck, and saw a body lying on the deck with many passengers standing round and talking loudly. I inquired what the trouble was and was told that this man had been assaulted by the watchman during the collection of tickets. I then asked for witnesses of the fact and after some delay a boy about 15 years old or thereabouts was brought forward. He said that he saw the watchman strike a back-handed blow on the man's cheek. There was no other evidence given. Nothing was said of kicks or blows. The boy was surrounded by men behind him who were prompting him as to what he would say. At that time no one else gave any evidence. I told them that the charge was absurd and after sometime they dispersed and I went on deck again. About one hour afterwards I went down to see if there was any more trouble, and heard from the Comprodror that the passengers were talking of writing a joint letter. I sent for the ring leader and then for the first time I heard of kicks and blows. After some time I asked him what he wanted done, and he said he wanted a fair investigation when he arrived at Canton. This I agreed to at once and the disturbance ceased. The Captain produced the regulations which were always hung up on board the steamer and referred the Court to rule No. 19 which states that if any of the officers or crew ill-treat any native passengers they will be dismissed from the service. I have been captain in these steamers, witness added, for 25 years. It has often happened that passengers have died on board the steamers when coming up to Canton, the reason being that very often Chinese who are sick in Hongkong do everything they can to get on board the steamer to come up to Canton. Death on board is reported to the Consul when the vessel arrives at Canton. If the man has no friends the Chinese Hospital takes charge of the body.

J. B. Noland, chief officer, sworn, said:—I went down to the lower deck at about 20 minutes to 11, with the purser, two watchmen and sailors to collect tickets. I got to the place where deceased lay about 10 or 15 minutes past 11 o'clock. The man was lying down covered with a blanket. One of the watchmen took up the blanket. I saw the accused shake a man by the shoulder. He sat up in a dazed manner and when his ticket was demanded he, after some delay, tendered 50 cents and it was handed to me. I looked at the man and he appeared to me to be dazed with opium. I remarked this as I passed

on. We finished collecting tickets about 25 minutes past 11 p.m. There was no disturbance or noise of any kind while I was on deck. There were 666 passengers on the lower deck. The lower deck is fairly well lit with electric light. If a passenger is asleep he is usually shaken up by his shoulders.

I have never seen any member of the crew kick a passenger to wake him up. It is usually opium smokers who have to be wakened by shaking. With 600 passengers on the lower deck it would be impossible to walk across the deck without touching some of them. The accused went round with me to collect the tickets. We sometimes have to shake a man more than once.

Chan Kim Cho, Comprodror was called and said:—I went down with the captain after some passengers had told me that a man had been kicked to death. It was about 12.30 a.m. I do not know any of the men who spoke to me on the lower deck.

The inquiry closed at about 5 p.m. and the accused was discharged; no *prima facie* case having been made out against him. In discharging the accused Mr. Fox said that firstly he had no specific charge against the accused, and secondly he was a Portuguese subject, but as the ship was a British one, and the Viceroy had written to him that a Chinese was done to death by a foreigner, he held an inquiry. Mr. Fox requested the representatives of the native Press to give a correct version of the proceedings and evidence in this Consulate. If later the Chinese had any fresh and important evidence, they could produce it, and the Consul for Portugal would see to it. In the meantime, he asked the agent of the ship to produce the evidence whenever he might be wanted by the Portuguese Consul.

Sit Wing Nin, the Viceroy's foreign Deputy sat on the Bench, presumably to see that there was a fair trial, but he was twice observed prompting witnesses by making signs to them, and gave the impression to observers that he had come not to see that there was a fair trial but to secure a verdict against the accused.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

The following is the full text of the Agreement between Japan and the United States, which we are enabled to publish through the courtesy of the Mr. Fumatsun, the Japanese Consul:—

LETTER FROM SIR KOGORO TAKAHIRA, JAPANESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, TO THE HON. ELIHU ROOT, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR,—The exchange of views between us which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honour of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States, holding important outlying islands possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorised me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention.

1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned, and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire.

5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

FROM HON. ELIHU ROOT, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, TO SIR KOGORO TAKAHIRA, JAPANESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries, and as the occasion for a concise mutual affirmation of their concordant policy respecting the Far East which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words.

Then follow the five points mentioned in Japan's Note which are repeated in exactly the same wording.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., presided.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. R. DAVIES, K.C., (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY, (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. W. Y. YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. A. W. SLADE.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Council).

Minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed.

CHINA'S NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I have caused to be inserted upon the notices of this meeting of Council a resolution which I now rise to move. We in Hongkong are so closely connected with China that events in that Empire affect us in an exceptional degree, and it has always been our aim and object to maintain cordial and friendly relations with our great neighbour. The majority of the population of this British Colony are Chinese, and whether they are British subjects or merely temporary residents, they cannot but feel deeply the news we have lately heard from Peking. It is therefore fitting that this Council, as representing the people of this Colony, should express its condolences with the Chinese Government, and assure it of its sympathy and good wishes. So soon as I received the news of the death of the Dowager Empress and of the Emperor, I telegraphed in this sense through the Consul-General to the Governor of the Two Kwang, and he has expressed himself as very grateful for the message, but I have awaited the meeting of Council before sending any similar message to Peking, and if, as I am sure it will be, this resolution is unanimously carried, I propose to send a copy of it to our Minister at Peking for communication to the Chinese Government. I beg to move "That the Legislative Council of Hongkong at its first meeting since the news of the death of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress of China was received, desires to record its sympathy with the Government of China on the loss it has sustained by the death of its rulers, and to express its hope that the reign of the new Emperor may be successful and prosperous."

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Sir, Most respectfully and feelingly do I second the resolution which your Excellency has just proposed, and which I am quite sure this Council will pass unanimously. The recent calamity which has overtaken the Chinese Government and nation is of such a character as cannot fail to call forth our deepest sympathy with them in their sorrow and grief. And further, when we see with what fortitude and calm resolution they have borne their double loss, we cannot but entertain for them the profoundest respect and admiration. Yesterday the new Emperor formally ascended the Throne, and I am sure we all wish him along and glorious reign. In the meantime we trust and we hope that his trusted ministers and the Prince Regent will have every success in securing and maintaining the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the great Chinese nation, and also in promoting the peace and advancement of the Empire—(Applause).

PREPARATIONS FOR TYPHOONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before proceeding with the business of the day I desire, with the permission of the Council, to make a statement for the information of the public. Last year when introducing the estimates I pledged myself to give special attention to the question of the efficiency of our typhoon signals and this year, on a similar occasion, I informed the Council what I had been able to do. On August 6th also I stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the South China Station had consented to communicate by wireless telegraphy any atmospheric disturbances which His Majesty's warships cruising in surrounding waters might be able to report. The great desideratum, however, was that there should be an observation station somewhere to the south east, the direction from which most typhoons come. I accordingly wrote to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands—the islands in that channel being American territory—suggesting to him that information from that quarter would be of great value both to Manila and ourselves. I desire to read to you the very courteous reply which I have received from him—

Manila.

November 17th, 1908.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 16th, and in reply I must say that I am much impressed with what your Excellency urges in favour of the establishment of a wireless station at Santo Domingo de Basco. I have taken up the matter with the Postal Authorities who are charged with the duty of making all insular telegraphic installations, and hope that they may have sufficient money available to carry into effect the project suggested by your Excellency. If there is no money available for the purpose, I shall apply for an appropriation to the Legislature at its next session.

With assurances of my most distinguished consideration, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's very obedient servant.

(Sd) JAMES F. SMITH, Governor-General.

The establishment of a wireless station at Santo Domingo is, I am assured by our own director—and we have seen by a communication published by the American Consul-General that

it is also the view of the director of the Manila Observatory—that of incalculable value to us. Therefore I am most glad to be able to inform the Council that there is every prospect of it being established. I will also mention one other matter. I have arranged with the Telegraph Company, at a very small cost, that during the prevalence of any typhoons likely to strike this island, more frequent telegrams should be exchanged—(Applause).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos 61 to 68, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 18), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

A NEW LATRINE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I move the resolution under section 170 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 which stands in my name, copies of which have been circulated. In connection with this matter I beg to lay on the table a paper containing objections to the site on which it is proposed to erect a public latrine at Wongneikheung. I had occasion recently to move a similar resolution and to comment briefly on a similar objection. I said then it was impossible to select a site for a latrine anywhere within the radius of the inhabited area of this city without incurring the objection of some portion of the inhabitants. The site which forms the subject of this resolution has been selected by the Sanitary Board after careful consideration and approved by the Public Works Authorities. There is no more objection to it than there would be to any site that could be selected with reasonable regard to financial considerations in the neighbourhood of this village. Therefore I do not think any of the objections which have been raised to the site should weigh with this Council.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded and the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution was as follows:—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under Section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 for the erection of a Public Latrine in the Wong Nei Chung village immediately to the South of it and near House No. 113; And Whereas such application having been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain inhabitants of the above village have objected to such erection; And Whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council; It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a Public Latrine be approved.

NEW BYELAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I move that the approval of this Council be given to a series of byelaws under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, with the exception of A, D, and H, which require to be sent back to the Sanitary Board for amendment. The other byelaws contain only small alterations to the existing byelaws.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded and the resolution was agreed to.

The by-laws were—

- Bake-houses.
- Cattle-sheds, Pig-sties, etc.
- Cemeteries.
- Dairies.
- Dépôts for Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats.
- Disinfection of Infected Premises.
- Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation.
- Importation and Inspection of Animals.
- Lairnes.
- Laundry.
- Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Diseases.
- Prevention of the breeding of Mosquitoes.
- Removal of Ceiling and Star Linings.
- Removal of Patients.

QUESTION—THE BUILDING COLLAPSE.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai asked the following question which stood in his name:—Will the Honourable the Attorney-General state whether he has any objection to give the reasons which governed him in not filing an indictment for manslaughter at the last Session in the Portland Street Building Collapse Case?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The matter is one of public interest and I am very glad of the opportunity of giving the reasons which governed me in the matter. They are as follows:—

After the Coroner's inquiry the Prosecution obtained important expert evidence as to the construction of the buildings. This evidence did not establish such a degree of negligence as could justify a prosecution for manslaughter and in the opinion of the Attorney-General, no jury could possibly have convicted having regard to it.

The evidence also clearly demonstrated that the main supervision of the work was not controlled by Mr. Bird and as a fact the Building Contract specifically defined the Architects to be "Clement Palmer and Arthur Turner" and did not include the name of Mr. Bird. This point however was not material having regard to the absence of proof of negligence previously alluded to.

In the Shaukiwan case the evidence taken before the Coroner on the other hand clearly established grave negligence against the Contractor.

NEW TERRITORIES SMALL DEBT COURT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a small debt court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1908.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Interpretation Ordinance 1897 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance, 1865.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE TRAMWAYS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—With regard to the next order which stands in my name, Committee on the bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorizing the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong, it is not proposed to proceed with it to-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned until next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Five thousand Dollars (\$5,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Blake Pier Shelter.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,700) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Stationery.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Eighty-six thousand five hundred forty-seven Dollars and sixty cents (\$86,547.60) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—

Indian Police Remittances	7,600.00
Cancer Research Fund	56.00
Tropical Diseases Research Fund	118.65
Department of Chinese in London	35.60
University	237.30
Imperial Institute	237.30
Redemption of Subsidiary Coin	78,502.45
Total	\$86,547.60

PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand four hundred Dollars (\$1,400) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous Services.

BOTANICAL AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, for the following items:—

Forestry in New Territories	400
Tree planting	\$500
Total	\$900

EDUCATIONAL VOTES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two hundred Dollars (\$200) in aid of the vote, Education, other charges, Balliol Public School, Anglo Chinese Side, Language Bonus.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two hundred and sixty-five Dollars (\$265) in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Personal Emoluments, Captain Superintendent, House Allowance.

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Sixty-one thousand Dollars (\$61,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous, Typhoon and Rain-storm Damages.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HONGKONG APPEAL COURT.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE GOVERNOR.

The following correspondence was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday:—

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

SIR—I have read the remarks which Your Excellency made in Council on Thursday last on the subject of the third Judge with surprise and regret, and I must enter a very respectful but emphatic protest against Your Excellency's view as reported in the newspapers, that "the existing Appeal Court must necessarily be a farce," and that this view is supported by the Chief Justice. The public expression of such a view is calculated to do the gravest harm to the prestige of the Supreme Court in the eyes not only of Europeans but of the Chinese people. The Constitution of the Chinese people is extraordinary in so valuing a Colony as Hongkong is a fact which I have always admitted: that it deserves the strongest hostile criticism, may also be conceded. But that is a very different thing from saying that it is a farce; for this implies that the Chief Justice is obstinately tenacious of his own opinions, and that he will never change them whatever new arguments may be advanced on the appeal. Such an idea is contrary to the high—and they are very high—standards of the British Bench to which I have the honour to belong.

3. I know that the idea to which Your Excellency gave expression was current in the Colony, and I took occasion some time ago in Court to say that the constitution of the Appeal Court being what it was I conceived it to be my duty to make the best of it, and I assured the profession that I came to the hearing of an appeal with a mind absolutely free and treated it so far as possible as a new case. Only recently I said with the same object in view that a Judge is always assumed to have the honesty necessary to reverse his own decision if, on further argument, it is shown to be wrong. A second argument often puts things in a new light, and points often occur to one which did not present themselves on the first. A second argument and a second judgment upholding the first may lead to a clearer appreciation of the law, and prevent an appeal to the Privy Council. Although it has not happened up to the present that I have had occasion to reverse a judgment I have given, on minor points I have frequently had occasion to change my views, and I can quite conceive the possibility of my doing so on a crucial issue.

4. I am at the present time engaged in preparing a judgment on an important appeal; it took many days to argue in the Full Court; the writing of the judgment will probably take 10 full mornings' work; at least four hours a day, and though I am now half way through I have not the remotest idea what the ultimate judgment will be. It is not impossible that this judgment may prevent the case going to the Privy Council. Your Excellency will agree that when so much care is given to appeals the word "farce" is hardly applicable; and it is more unfortunate that such an expression of opinion should have fallen from Your Excellency while a judgment in an appeal case is pending. I must confess that I should not like to deliver a judgment even on a small matter which was deemed to be given in farcical conditions. I think therefore that Your Excellency will not hesitate to remove the impression which must have been caused by the remark at some future sitting of the Council.

5. The report of Your Excellency's speech also says that you have, like Your Excellency's predecessor, found the general opinion to be that except for the purposes of an Appeal Court a third Judge is not immediately required. I think it my duty to point out to Your Excellency that I know no one who is familiar with the working of the Court who is of that opinion. The fact is that the pressure of the last few months has been so great that we had arrived almost at breaking point, and this is by no means the first time. If I had been laid up for over 2 days with influenza, the whole work of the Court would have been dislocated to the great inconvenience of suitors. I can only add that I was in hopes that the Government would show some slight consideration for myself—I have, &c.

F. T. PROCTOR, Chief Justice.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

Government House, Hongkong, 26th September, 1908.

SIR—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I have the honour to inform you that I did not use the word "farce" in connection with the existing Appeal Court of this Colony. I spoke deliberately and I am correctly reported by the South China Morning Post as having used the word "unsatisfactory." I was so anxious to make it plain to the Council that I intended no reflection whatever upon the Court, but only criticised its constitution—in the way you have yourself criticised it, that I added further explanatory words (which have been omitted by the Reporters) to the following effect: "It is no less unsatisfactory to the Chief Justice himself than to litigants for if he reverses his former decision after hearing 'fuller evidence,'—more especially if this should occur more than once—he may lay himself 'open to the imputation that he does not know his own mind, or that he is influenced by his Junior.' If on the other hand he confirms his former decisions it may be alleged that the Appeal is a waste of time and money."

These as near as I can recollect are the precise words used by me in this connection. I think Your Honour will agree with me that it would be difficult to select words which would more completely dispose of the interpretation conveyed in your second paragraph.

The only authentic report, the Colonial Hansard, has already been revised in this sense. I regret to note from the last sentence of Your Honour's letter that you still remain under the erroneous impression which I have so frequently and with such apparent ill success, endeavoured to remove, that the Government is disposed to show no consideration towards yourself—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 29th September, 1908.

SIR—I am much obliged for the courteous information conveyed in Your Excellency's letter of the 26th instant informing me of the active words used by Your Excellency in your speech in Council on the subject of the constitution of the Full Court. The *China Mail* and the *Daily Press* reported it in the way in which I referred to it in my letter; and it seems to me probable that the reporters jumped from the beginning of Your Excellency's remarks to the end, seizing on the words "the appeal is a farce" as making good copy. I much regret to inform Your Excellency that the words actually used in your speech are open to the same objection that I have already expressed to Your Excellency, and are entirely at variance with the traditions of the Bench. No one who is familiar with the work of a Judge could suggest that if after hearing fuller evidence in a case or in several cases, the Chief Justice reversed his former decision he did not know his own mind, because it may be precisely this fuller information (which on appeal is fuller argument, and rarely fuller evidence) which has made the case plainer than it was on the first hearing when this information was not forthcoming. Nor could there be any imputation to the effect that he has been influenced by his Junior. The Chief Justice is only *primus inter pares*. The Full Court as at present constituted enables the Chief Justice to have the assistance of the Puisne Judge; discussion on abstract legal questions often makes points clearer than they were when first dealt with by one Judge. And for the reasons given in my former letter the fact that the Chief Justice with the assistance of the Puisne Judge confirms his former decision cannot in any circumstances render the appeal a farce.

2. The defects of the present system are pointed out by your Excellency, and are not those which Your Excellency has pointed out. And the emphasis, which has been laid upon them by Your Excellency cannot fail to be very detrimental to the prestige of the Court among both Europeans and Chinese, which it has been my constant aim to maintain at the highest level.

3. With reference to the last paragraph of the letter under reply Your Excellency is always every good in assuring me that my opinion is not well-founded when I say that the Government shows no consideration of the Chief Justice. I can only say that 33 years experience does not bear out Your Excellency's courteous intentions. The question is one which I have very much at heart, and so long as I am Chief Justice of the Colony I shall continue to do so. Let me put to Your Excellency two instances which will explain my meaning.

For 3 years I have pointed out that the Chief Justice has to do the work of two Judges. Acting on information which was never submitted to me Sir M. Nathan practically informed the Secretary of State that this was a fact. I have at last through Your Excellency's courtesy been shown this information, and have pointed out that it was inaccurate from beginning to end. I have received no answer, so that I must assume that my opinion is disregarded. Even the carefully drawn-up Tables which I had prepared and which support my statement have elicited no comment. Even as one Judge doing the work of two at certain periods of the year I have to work "double tides" and get through the work. One of such periods which have covered the last 3 or 4 months has just over: and yet Your Excellency has informed the Council in spite of my reiterated opinion that there is no immediate necessity for a third Judge. The effect of this on my mind can only be that the opinion of the Government is that I only want a third Judge appointed to save myself work. Surely Your Excellency will agree that this is a case of want of consideration for the Chief Justice.

Let me take another case. There was a suggestion in one of Your Excellency's letters that an Appeal Court could be formed with the assistance of the Judge of Shanghai. I learn from Your Excellency's speech in Council that the suggestion has been forwarded to the Secretary of State in the concrete form that the Judge of Shanghai should come to Hongkong to sit as an Appeal Judge twice a year. If Your Excellency had asked my opinion before sending this suggestion forward, I should have pointed out the difficulties in the way of making the scheme effective, and the inconveniences which must result from it: that changes must be made in the law and Code of Procedure; and that it can only work by most seriously hampering the other business of the Court. This quite apart from the inherent objection to the scheme. But the scheme has apparently been approved at home, and I shall have to work it. As in the case of the third Judge, the opinion of people who know little or nothing of the matter was held of more weight than mine, so here, when, as is inevitable, I point out the unworkable nature of the scheme as sent from home, I shall probably be told that others think differently.

Your Excellency will I think agree with me that I have some cause for the view I have so frequently expressed that little consideration is paid to the Chief Justice's opinion in matters relating to the administration of Justice—I have, &c.

F. T. PROCTOR, Chief Justice.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

Government House, Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.

SIR—I regret to learn from your letter of September 25th, that my explanation of the usual words used by me in reference to the Court of Appeal and which I had before then entirely disposed of Your Honour's cause of protest have not had that result.

2. Your Honour contends that "no one who is familiar with the work of a Judge" could attribute to him any but the highest motives when hearing an Appeal, whatever his decision might be. But the words used by me ("innuendo" and "alleged" &c.) made it I had hoped plain that I was not referring to well informed persons but to disappointed litigants and irresponsible critics. I expressed in fact only the view which I have understood yourself and Mr. Justice Lattin to have affirmed. The words of the letter in this connection (forwarded to me as an enclosure in Your Honour's letter of the 29th February, 1908) were:—"As at present constituted the 'Appeal Court' consists of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge, from one of whom the 'appeal necessarily lies, and the Chief Justice has a casting vote. The result is that anyone who has the money will appeal against the decision of the Puisne Judge (in consequence of the casting vote) but that as one will 'appeal against a decision of the Chief Justice' unless he intends to carry the case to the 'Privy Council'."

3. In reply to your third paragraph I can only repeat the statement made by me in my observations on the Estimates after giving due prominence to the fact that Your Honour held the view that a Third Judge was necessary to cope with the work of the Supreme Court, viz.—that after consulting those best qualified to advise me, I considered the weight of opinion was in favour of the view that a Third Judge was not immediately necessary, but I hoped that when the new Courts were finished the Colony would be in a position to incur the expense involved. Your Honour was as you cordially admit informed of the arguments which had been adduced in this connection and had an opportunity of fully disposing of them. Your letters were forwarded to the Secretary of State and you were so informed, and I am therefore at a loss to know what further reply you expected, the absence of which leads me to the conclusion that your opinion is disregarded. So soon as the reply of the Secretary of State is received it will of course be communicated to you, but in the meantime I presume from the telegram (which I at once sent to you on receipt) that after a perusal of correspondence he has adhered to his former view that the appointment of a Third Judge can be temporarily deferred. In this matter which you select as a flagrant instance that the local Government "shows no consideration to the Chief Justice," I can find no possible ground for such a conclusion.

We are all agreed that the appointment of a Third Judge would be most desirable—but it is my duty to examine the comparative urgency of a number of extremely desirable requirements in relation to the finances of the Colony—and I have come to the conclusion so far as my personal view is concerned (the final decision resting with the Secretary of State after perusing Your Honour's arguments and the Table to which you refer) that in the coming year the Colony cannot afford a Third Judge. Provision has, however, been made for a Deputy Official Receiver on Your Honour's recommendation.

4. As regards the second case cited, I did make the suggestion regarding the Shanghai Judge in my letter to Your Honour of 8th February last. I did not go into it in detail until I should hear from the Secretary of State as to whether the idea was possible since Your Honour had stated that you considered it to be out of the question for a Foreign Office Judge to come here unless there were reciprocity, which was impossible. At your desire I have called to the Secretary of State to inform him that you would wish to express an opinion regarding the working of the scheme before its details are decided.

5. I have replied at some length to the concrete instances brought forward by Your Honour in support of your view that "little consideration is paid to the opinion of the Chief Justice in matters affecting the administration of justice" but I fear that it is beyond my power to remove what appears to have become an *idée fixe* in your mind—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of October 28th having reference to the words used by me in a speech regarding the constitution of the Full Court. I am anxious to meet Your Honour's wishes as far as is possible, but since as you point out the corrected version of what I said before them in the *Hansard* there seems no object in laying it before them in a separate paper. Your Honour is anxious as I understand that it should be made known that I did not use the words attributed to me in the Local Press that the appeal to the Full Court is a farce, and I will if you so desire cause a letter to be written to the Press quoting the words in *Hansard*. Seasonal Papers consist of the annual report of the Department and other permanent records of the Colony and I do not think that the correspondence in question is of a nature to be included with them.

2. With reference to the question of a Third Judge I have the honour to enclose in original for your perusal and favour of return a private letter I have just received from Sir H. de Saumarez together with a copy of the despatch from Secretary of State dated 18th September, 1908. I personally agree with the view expressed by Sir H. de Saumarez—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice.

Chambers, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 4th November, 1908.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of 2nd November, on the subject of Your Excellency's remarks in Council on the present constitution of the Full Court.

2. I fear that the publication in the newspapers of the remarks actually used by Your Excellency would do more harm than good, for where the words as reported might have been looked upon as an unfortunate slip, had the impression created by them been corrected at a subsequent sitting of the Council, the publication of the remarks actually made by Your Excellency unaccompanied by my own observations, would seem to indicate that they embodied, as I fear they do, Your Excellency's opinion on the question.

3. With regard to laying the correspondence on the Table of the Council, Your Excellency forgets that one of the principal objects of the practice is to make the papers so laid public. I have had a long experience of procedure in Legislative Council, and I think that correspondence which has passed between the Chief Justice and the Governor relative to remarks made by the Governor in the Council prejudicial to the administration of justice may fittingly be laid upon the Table.

4. I propose to deal with the matter referred to in the second paragraph of the letter under reply in a separate letter—I have, &c.

F. T. PROCTOR, Chief Justice.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

Government House, Hongkong, 16th November, 1908.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 4th in which you inform me that my proposal to cause the actual words used by me when addressing the Council on the subject of the Appeal Court to be published in the Local Press will not meet your view.

In deference to your opinion as Chief Justice that the remarks made by me may be prejudicial to the administration of justice, I have directed that this correspondence shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council as you desire. But I do not propose to include the enclosure of the Secretary of State's despatch or the private letter to me from Sir H. de Saumarez which raise a separate issue—I have, &c.

F. D. LUGARD, Governor, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJO.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

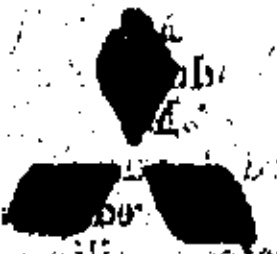
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk, and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1635]



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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

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Length on Blocks... 515 "
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Width of Entrance on Bottom... 60 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 62 "

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A CHINESE VIEW OF THE KAISER.

A Chinaman's impressions of the Kaiser are published in a recent issue of the *Peking Gazette* and have been translated by an English professor of Chinese. Yu Shih-mei, the Chinese statesman sent to Europe on a special mission to report upon the different forms of Constitutional government, was received by the Kaiser in Berlin.

"The German Emperor entered by the upper left hand door, and faced north-east, standing sideways," says Yu Shih-mei. "We all faced south-east, standing in row according to rank and saluting in accordance with precedent. The German Emperor, who wore military dress and his sword, took off his hat and bowed low."

"I reverently handed in my credentials, which the German Emperor, raising his hand, took over in person, respectfully inquiring after the health of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. I deferentially reassured him as to their welfare, and then in accordance with practice proceeded to read my formal address, which the interpreters at once rendered into German."

"The German Emperor, in his reply, said (in general terms) that he would be very pleased to aid where he could in the object of my inquiries, but that constitutional questions were always of very complex nature."

"The Emperor is some fifty years of age and of middle height. He has a yellowish red tinge, and the ends of his moustache turn upwards. The expression of his face is remarkably alert, and his gait is very active. He can undergo a great deal of hard work, and he spends the whole year in Villagrazia, but returns to his capital for any ceremony that may call for his presence."

"The whole of Germany is about the size of one large Chinese province," says Yu Shih-mei, "yet it stands for a prominent part of the Great Powers of the Five Continents, while the German Emperor himself is especially noted in Western Europe for his masculine abilities and great political capacity."

"In his capacity for undergoing toil he is like a soldier, while in his demeanour to visitors, he may be compared to an ordinary gentleman, he hardly put on as much pomp and ceremony as does one of our Viceroys when moving about within his own jurisdiction; but, on the other hand it is impossible quite to force comparisons in the case of customs so different as those of China and Europe."

"The 'facing north-east' described as part of the reception, adds the translator, seems to be a delicate but furtive hint (like all vassals) the German Emperor did distant homage to the Emperor of China."

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The following comments from London papers received by yesterday's mail have an interest for readers in the East.

The movements of silver are being watched with more than ordinary interest just now. A week ago a record shipment of silver, amounting to nearly £700,000 in value, was dispatched to Bombay, and Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company in their letter this week state that in spite of this the bear party at that centre are still strong in their deliveries for the mid-November settlement, and that the premium of 2½ per cent. on each silver which already exists will possibly increase.

It is not improbable that after the Indian shipment, a more or less considerable portion of the silver that will be lying idle in Bombay will be reshipped to London, thus, in addition to the continued weakness in the Prime Exchange, making the tendency decidedly limp.

In yesterday's Money Market there was a heavy fall in bar silver to 25½d. per oz. both for spot, cash, and two months forward delivery on large speculative sales on Chinese and Indian account. The *Globe* yesterday the price of silver fell to 25½d. per oz., being the lowest quotation of the year, and in fact the worst recorded since the early part of 1903. In the last named year silver touched the lowest quotation ever recorded being at one time 21½d. per oz., and as will be noted, the present price is only 1½d. per ounce above that minimum, whilst in the meantime the price has been above 35d. per ounce, attaining that level so recently as November 1907.

The present weakness comes in face of excellent rates in India, and is probably partly the result of the circumstances. An enormous speculation has arisen in the Bombay, over the metal, and the 'contending bulls' and 'bears' in their struggle have taken out of India, practically all the floating stock of silver in the London market. It is known that the metal thus shipped is not needed for the ordinary demands of India, and this market is afraid that when the battle of speculation in the Bombay bazaar comes to a climax a good deal may be shipped back again. A goodly proportion of the speculation appears to have arisen out of hope that the improvement in the weather would lead to a rapid recovery in the demand for the metal in that country. This led to a weak speculation on the 'bull' side, which was seized upon by the 'bears' and the contest between these two parties has reached such a pitch that one cannot foretell the exact outcome.

PROPOSED PORTUGUESE LOAN.

LORENCO MARQUES AS SECURITY.

It is definitely stated that a loan of £1,000,000 has been offered to the Lisbon Government by a group of South African capitalists. It is declared, however, that as security these capitalists demand a kind of mortgage on Lorenzo Marques. In spite of this demand the Government is inclined to accept the loan, but the proposal is strenuously opposed by practically the whole of the Press.

The *News* declares that if the loan is accepted on the terms proposed it will almost inevitably lead to Portugal losing possession of the Lorenzo Marques Railway, because there would be little or no hope of Portugal being able to repay the loan.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A. Line str. *Sithonia* left Shanghai on Wednesday the 2nd inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 9 p.m. on Friday the 4th inst.

The E.A. str. *Empire* from Sydney etc., left Port Darwin on the 3rd inst., for Manila and this port.

The Bank Line str. *Sueric* sailed from Yokohama on 2nd inst.

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CHINO-TIBETAN FRONTIER.

ANTI-BRITISH POLICY.

M. P. Bons d'Auty, French Consul at Chentu, in Western China, has contributed an article to the *Bulletin du Comité de l'Asie Française*, giving interesting details of the state of affairs on the Chino-Tibetan frontier and the efforts made to develop a country which is only just recovering from the disastrous civil war of 1906-7. The acting Viceroy of Szechuan, who suppressed the rebellion, has submitted a long report to the Throne, with proposals for a large colonisation scheme, and for an advance of a million taels (£100,000) to be obtained from the Chinese Maritime Customs, and devoted to the purpose indicated, in addition, there are various other projects, which bring the total expenditure up to three million taels (£300,000).

This expenditure has, however, been held to be too great by the Finance Minister at Peking. The favoured view is that something might be done to encourage cultivation, a force of a few thousand men is to be recruited to keep order under the jurisdiction of certain magistrates, who are to be appointed for the chief centres. Public instruction will be given at elementary schools, where reading and writing in both Chinese and 'barbarian' languages, the four rules of arithmetic, and the use of the abacus, or counting-frame, are to be taught, as well as the ethics of politeness, while every seventh day a lesson in religious history will be imparted. The products of these frontier regions are said to be very numerous, but textiles, paper, and candles, being wanting, will have to be imported. Communications, bridges, and roads require improving, and inns and rest houses will be erected. As cattle and sheep are plentiful in Tibet, the acting Viceroy proposes to start tanneries and factories at the three principal towns. Minerals are well known to be abundant, and Chinese students who have studied mining engineering in the West are to be employed to develop the resources of the country.

A perfect understanding, says M. Bons d'Auty, exists between the acting Viceroy, Chao Er-fong, and the two Chinese ambans at Lhasa, Chang and Nien, their object being to oppose the influence of the lamas and petty native princes, and strengthen the Chinese administration in Lhasa. Amongst other things may be noted the admission of eight young Tibetans into the military school at Chentu, and the despatch of twenty Chinese officers and a detachment of Chinese troops to Lhasa. The Chinese Government, for instance, resented the missionary interference with matters commercial, and if that point were neglected they might find the open door shut in their face, and incalculable harm done. The Chinaman was a man of brains, an accumulated force of 80 or 90 generations. Sir Robert advised these at home to send of their best when they were about it.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following summary:
On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and fallen slightly in W. Japan.
Pressure is highest over China to the North of the Yangtze, and lowest to the N.E. of Japan in the North, and over the S. Philippines in the South.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and N. and N.E. gales over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:
Hongkong & neighbourhood. N. to N.E. winds, fresh; dull, some rain.
Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lampoon. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. N. winds, strong.

SMALLER PENNIES.

PROPOSAL TO ADOPT NICKEL COINS.

Britain is one of the few countries possessing no nickel coinage, and the question of introducing small coins of nickel to replace our large bronze pence will be put before the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Only last August a new nickel anne (1d.) was introduced in India, consisting of twenty-five parts of nickel and seventy-five of copper. It is now being made at the Mint in Bombay at the rate of 12,000 a day. It is light, has a wavy edge (as in the illustration), is a silver coin of the same size, and does not oxidise like bronze. Experts at the London Mint reported against its introduction, but it is proving a great success.

Mr. William Bull, M.P. for Hammer-smith, will accordingly ask Mr. Asquith whether he will consider the advantages of replacing the present bronze coinage with nickel, such as has been recently introduced in India, where the anne is minted, at a slightly larger than a penny price with undulating edges for difference.

Mr. W. G. Ellison Macartney, Deputy Master of the Mint, said in an interview: "So far as our machinery is concerned, it is adaptable to nickel coinage, and no great expense would be involved on that score if the penny and half-penny were superseded by nickel; but there are other serious objections of a technical character."

A high official of the National Provincial Bank, said: "We should welcome the idea if it were a mere substitution of coins, but if it is proposed to introduce coins of new alloys, lighter nickel pennies, banks do not do it in halfpence would be cleaner, more easily handled, and a great public advantage."

France, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Serbia, Greece, Egypt, Japan, and Brazil have all nickel coins of small denomination.

Mr. Sidney Webb, lecturing at the School of Economics, said that a disadvantage of the nickel coin was its liability to be confused with a silver one. To obviate this Belgium makes a hole in its nickel penny. Germany gives the nickels a plain edge and its silver coins a milled one, and as stated, the Indian anne has a wavy edge.

SIR ROBERT HART ON THE FAR EAST.

Sir Robert Hart, head of the Chinese Imperial Customs, gave at the Leeds Missionary Exhibition, a long account of his experience and impressions in the Chinese Empire. Sir R. W. Parkes, M.P., presided.

Sir Robert Hart referred to the Peking University as a most promising educational establishment supported by American Methodism, which added daily to its laurels. The value of the work over there could not, he said, be too highly rated. In the Far East wonderful changes were taking place, and men who had hidden their faces in silence or cringed in despair now stood upright and prepared to maintain a footing of equality with the brotherhood of men. India, China, and Japan were awake, and the islands of the Pacific were up and doing. Not only did they all throw open their windows to a new atmosphere and a new light, but they began to talk and to plan. One of their thoughts was that Christianity was man's inheritance, and that at last they had each to have their own churches. One of their plans was to do their own missionary work in their own lands and among their own neighbours.

The century entered upon would see notable developments, and historians in after years would have much to record. Their thoughts and plans meant life and vitality, and were to be welcomed and guided rather than objected to and obstructed. We must, in view of this, quit ourselves like men. Unless, said Sir Robert, we Britons are able to hold against day and against all a staunch may not only paralyse our natural strength, but will certainly bring to a standstill many charities at home and all philanthropy abroad, and therefore I say set your house in order, and strengthen your country. The prominent feature of to-day was that China was cutting adrift from the educational restrictions of the past, and was welcoming and adopting all that the West had to offer and teach. The sympathy that was shown in this country by Eton and Oxford, in America by Chicago, and by the German Empire would double the production of good results. So much activity on the Christian side was full of promise; but much as had been done, and was being done, more remained to be done on the non-Christian or the secular side. There, too, had been greater activity, a new board of ministry, the Board of Education, being specially constituted. This secular development would, he believed, support rather than harm the progress of Christian education. Christianity would be given fair play by the new era, for the Chinese were essentially tolerant. That, however, would rather be faith than to conduct. The Chinese Government, for instance, resented missionary interference with matters commercial, and if that point were neglected they might find the open door shut in their face, and incalculable harm done. The Chinaman was a man of brains, an accumulated force of 80 or 90 generations. Sir Robert advised these at home to send of their best when they were about it.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following summary:
On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China, and fallen slightly in W. Japan.
Pressure is highest over China to the North of the Yangtze, and lowest to the N.E. of Japan in the North, and over the S. Philippines in the South.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and N. and N.E. gales over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:
Hongkong & neighbourhood. N. to N.E. winds, fresh; dull, some rain.
Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lampoon. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. N. winds, strong.

THE POPULATION OF JAVA.

Java, which is hardly one-third larger than Ireland, offers an interesting problem to students of the law of population. The Javanese increase fast in number under conditions which were first investigated scientifically in 1869, by a medical officer in the Government Service, Charles Bleeker. He came to the conclusion that the people of Java, though their average duration of life is shorter than that of the Dutch, would multiply faster than the people of Holland. Dr. Bleeker laid it down that the population of Java doubled in 35 years, while, in Holland, it takes 70 years to double the population. He forecasted that the population of Java, which stood at 14 millions in 1869, would exceed 28 millions in 1900. The actual counting shows him to be surprisingly in the right. On December 31st, 1900, the census returns showed the population to be 28,366,121. During the twenty years since 1880, the population of the island had increased 45.3 per cent. Bleeker having proved Dr. Bleeker's theory the population of Java in 1935 will stand at about 56 millions! At present, the pressure of population is so great as to arouse anxiety. What will it be a generation hence?

Are you **HEALTHY** and **HAPPY**?

ONE THING IS CERTAIN.

You cannot be healthy and happy if your digestion is wrong. All the symptoms that make people gloomy and depressed arise from the stomach or liver failing to do its work. That run-down feeling, loss of appetite, loss of strength, depression, and mental weariness are signs that your stomach needs just the help Mother Seigel's Syrup can give. It is the one sure way of securing perfect digestion and renewing the vitality of the system of blood which should build you up from the strength to strength.

HERE IS PROOF.

Miss A. F. Fenn of Longworth, Portland, Dorset, writes: "I had severe pains in my chest and stomach, and was unable to eat without suffering for very fear of this I would sometimes go without food for two or three days. After taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, I feel well and enjoy food in a pleasant manner and was quite free from the pains of indigestion."

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP



or GLOOMY and ILL.

"COME DOWN TO DEVONSHIRE."

THREE HOURS OF MERRIMENT.

YOU DO MAKE US LAUGH!

THE HONGKONG A. D. C.

DECEMBER 4, 5, 7, 8.
AT 9 P.M.

Plan at ROBINSON PIANO Co.,
Open 25th November, at 10 A.M.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908. [1575]

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

Including: MISS FLORENCE HAMER.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT: ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

"LADY FREDERICK."

Which has Broken all Records at Five London Theatres.

FRI. Dec. 11th.	THE LADY OF OSTEND.	FRI. Dec. 18th.	MRS. WIGGS OF THE CARRIAGE PATCH.
SAT. Dec. 12th.	THE SILVER KING.	SAT. Dec. 19th.	ZAZA.
MON. Dec. 14th.	MARRIAGE OF KITTY.	MON. Dec. 21st.	THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL.
TUES. Dec. 15th.	THE FLAG LIEUTENANT.	TUES. Dec. 22nd.	JACK STRAW.
WED. Dec. 16th.	MRS. DOT.	WED. Dec. 23rd.	DIANA OF DOBSON'S.
THURS. Dec. 17th.	A ROYAL DIVORCE.	THURS. Dec. 24th.	THE GAY LORD QUEX.

Plan of Seats Now Ready at MOUTRIE & Co.
PRICES \$2 & 1.
Doors Open 8.30 P.M. Commence 9 P.M.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908. [1636]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.

DRINK

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO" BEER

[1583]

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEACE RIVER—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustr. \$1.50
Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00	
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol. bound ... 2.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 ... 1.00	FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1842 to 1913 ... 2.00
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POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA ... 0.25	" NEW TERRITORY ... 0.75

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BUELOW, German str., 5,224, H. Formes, 3rd Dec.—Bremen and Singapore 28th Nov.
Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
CHENAN, British str., 3rd Dec.—from Canton.
OHIPSHING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 2nd Dec.—Tientsin 25th Nov., General—Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAITA MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kobayashi, 3rd Dec.—Yokohama and Singapore 28th Nov.
Nov. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HANON, French str., 742, J. Panier, 2nd Dec.—Haiphong and Ports 26th November.
General—A. R. Marly.
HELENA, American gunboat, 1,392, W. W. Buchanan, 3rd Dec.—Manila 30th Nov.
ITHAKA, German str., 3rd Dec.—from Canton.
KANO MARU, Jap. str., 5,285, F. L. Sommer, 3rd Dec.—London 24th Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
LANDRAT SCHEIFF, Ger. str., 3rd Dec.—from Canton.
LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, A. E. Gentles, 3rd Dec.—Singapore 25th Nov., General—David Sassoon & Co.
PALEMBANG, Dutch str., 1,119, Lagay, 3rd Dec.—Singapore and Amoy 1st December.
Kerosene oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SOMALI, British str., 4,225, A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R., 3rd Dec.—Yokohama & Foochow 1st Dec., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
3rd December.
Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
Moyori Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
Palembang, Dutch str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

3rd December.
BUJUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
FUKUKA MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.
HANGSANG, British str., for Canton.
HELENA, German str., for Hoihow.
HUICHOW, British str., for Canton.
HUBER, British str., for Haiphong.
KUKUNIA, British str., for Shanghai.
MANILA, German str., for Australia.
S. STURBUSSON, Danish str., for Nagasaki.
TITAN, German str., for London.
WRAZ CASTLE, British str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Somali reports: Strong monsoon, considerable N.E. sea.
The British str. Lightning reports: Moderate to fresh Northerly winds and fine weather to Lat. 13.30 N long 113.30 E encountered typhoon, thence to port strong N.E. gale with heavy sea and violent squalls.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

3rd December.
ABERDEEN DOCK.—
Kowloon Dock.—Usher, Ben-Tek, H.M.S. Whiting, H.M.S. Hardy, Gilbert.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Captain J. G. Oliffert, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1635]
"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.
FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 5th December, 1908.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1506]

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain S. H. Belsom, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at Noon.
This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1629]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1908. [1593]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "LENNOX" ... On 18th Dec.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1298]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 5th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 7 A.M.
LONDON &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
HAYRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Döhrren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 32nd inst.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brömer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	ARMAND BEHIC	Fr. str.	—	Guionnet	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAHATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & COPENHAGEN	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	C. D. Bennett, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	Beginning of January.
MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA FOMERAY	MACEDONIA	Brit. str.	—	H. Fraser	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Nielsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	WAKARA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. R. Boff	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst., at D'light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	GORSEN	Ger. str.	—	Nitche	MELCHERS & Co.	On 16th inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	FERNES ALON	Ger. str.	—	McDougal	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	About 24th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aut. str.	—	McDougal	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK	LENNOX	Am. str.	—	McDougal	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	About 12th inst.
BOSTON	TUDOR PRINCE	Am. str.	—	McDougal	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. S. Lepark	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 19th inst., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	F. S. Cowley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEA-TLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	St. John George	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN, &c.	KUMERIC	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA PORT DARWIN	ADENHAM	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAITUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 12th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & NAGASAKI	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TUKIKI	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BUELOW	Ger. str.	k.w.	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	About 4th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NILE	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	About 6th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	About 7th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENNET SIMONS	Fraser	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, &c.	CHOPIN	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TOLOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KUSANG	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BACCHONA	Ger. str.	k.w.	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YIDDO	Dan. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	TIPANAS	Dut. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHINCHIEU MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHOHEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	DAVIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	HAIYANG	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	HAIRAN	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	ZAYRO	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	RUI	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	ISOLIA	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	YOSHIO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	ONANG	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	NARRANG	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	THIBODAN	Dut. str.	—	N. Mathieson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst.

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CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
KUMERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 17th December.
INVERIC	4,789	J. Boyd	On 14th January, 09
BOVERIC	4,445	Mathieson	On 11th Feb., 09
SUVERIC	6,235	W. Shotton	On 11th March, 09

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW" Capt. H. FORMES	Friday, 4th Dec., at 2 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. WILHELM	Wedday, 16th December.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBIL	Beginning of January, 09

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPERESS LINE," Sailing 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel, 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 6,165	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec.	2nd Jan. 09
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000	SATURDAY, 19th Dec.	8th Jan. 09
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000	SATURDAY, 16th Jan.	5th Feb. 09
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000	SATURDAY, 13th Feb.	26th March 09
"MONTEAGLE" ... 6,165	TUESDAY, 2nd March	2nd April 09
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000	SATURDAY, 13th March	2nd April 09

"EMPERESS" Steamships will depart from HONGKONG at 7 A.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10 Intermediate on Steamers ... \$40 " \$42 and 1st Class Railway ...

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Paddar Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	About 7th Dec.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ARMAND BEHIC" Capt. Guionnet	On 8th Dec., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 21st Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"DUMBEA" Capt. Boyer	On 22nd Dec., 1 P.M.

Trashipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from \$27 10s. up to \$71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

Queen's Building.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 12th December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA" due in London on the 23rd January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908. [1]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rabattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY

VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEBRON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NILE	About 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and SAID	SOMALI	7 A.M. 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 10th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 12th Dec.	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 5th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, COWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS	"TAIYUAN"	On 15th Dec., 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 11 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

1579

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG	"ONGSANG"	Saturday, 5th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEIHAI, WEI CHEFOO & CHINGWANTAO	"CHIPSHING"	Wed., 9th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"TUENSANG"	Friday, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 16th Dec., Noon.
NGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 21st Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG" and "NAMSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 8 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

16

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAKAO (Direct)	"SHINCHIRU MARU"	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at 8 P.M.
TAMUO via SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WED., 9th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Untrival Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

15

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	About 6th December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	End of December.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Beginning of Jan., 09

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908.MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	
S.S. ISTRIA	5th Dec.
S.S. BARCELONA	17th Dec.
S.S. ANDALUSIA	3rd Jan. 09
S.S. SLAVONIA	17th Jan. 09
S.S. SAXONIA	27th Jan. 09
S.S. SPEZIA	8th Febr. 09

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

HOMEWARD.

FOR MARSHALLS, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SITHONIA	7th Dec.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SEGOVIA	9th Dec.
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SCANDIA	22nd Dec.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

12

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 5th Dec., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 12th Dec., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

The Co's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

"HIRANO MARU."

(Sister ship to the well-known "KAMO MARU"), tons 9,000 gross reg. Captain H. Fraser, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DECEMBER, at Daylight. Every known comfort provided on board for travellers. First-class staterooms amidships comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around-the-world.

For further particulars apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

1599

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSHALLS, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	HAKATA MARU Capt. T. Murai	WED., 5th Dec., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen	WED., 23rd Dec., at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU Capt. G. S. Laprak	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI and NAGASAKI	TOSA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	FRIDAY, 23rd Jan., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at Daylight.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Winkler	WED., 9th Dec., at Daylight.
	KAWACHI MARU Capt. H. Petersen	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Daylight.
	YEBOSHI MARU Capt. E. Kum	THURSDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	WED., 23rd Dec., at Noon.

* Omitting Yokohama.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c. apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong 3rd December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half of Dec.
TJILWONG	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Febr.	SHANGHAI	First half of Febr.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo, to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

18

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

S.S. "MACEDONIA."

10,500 TONS.

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 20TH, 1909, STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES	APRIL 17TH.
LONDON	APRIL 24TH.

FARES TO LONDON:—

1st SALOON	£71.10	SINGLE	£105.14	RETURN.
2nd	£43.8		£72.12	

For further Particulars apply to—

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.
[1630]

PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

Tons Reg.

"PRINCESS ALICE"	10,911	ON MARCH 10TH.
Capt. G. Rort.		
"KLEIST"	9,000	ON MARCH 24TH.
Capt. R. MEYER.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON APRIL 7TH.
Capt. F. v. BINZER.		

CALLING AT NAPLES; GENOA; ALGIERS; GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON.
TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

[1624]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Kobe Maru" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Kwantung (in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin) by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and first-class Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.

YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchang), 3 hours from Tashihensiao Junction.

FUSHEN LINE—For the famous Fushen Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.

ANTUNG-HSIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Government Railway.

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO").

At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "MANTEBU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., At and Lieber's. [1303]

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VUEX ROAD,
HONGKONG.Japan Office:—
14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

